

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Nelson's Love.

Lamarine's Memoirs of Celebrated Characters has, in the memoirs of Nelson, an episode concerning the famous beauty, who once enchanted him. Tracing Nelson through the early stages of his rapid and signal success, the author leads us to the contemplation of his "fatal attachment" to Lady Hamilton—she who was "at first the Aspidochelone, and afterwards the Herodias of her age." Here is a description of how this wonderful woman emerged from obscurity and blazed on the world:

LADY HAMILTON'S YOUTH AND FORTUNES.
Her only name was Emma, for her father remained always unknown. She was one of the children of love, of crime, of mystery, whom nature delights to overwhelm with gifts in compensation for the loss of hereditary claims. Her mother was a poor farmer's servant in the county of Chester. Whether she had lost her husband by death, or, like Hagar, had been abandoned by her seducer, she arrived, unknown and reduced to beggary, at a village in Wales, the Switzerland of England. She carried in her arms a female infant a few months old. The beauty of both attracted the simple mountaineers of the village of Hawarden; the strangers picked up a livelihood by working for the farmers and gleaners in the fields. The marked and noble features of the child served to propagate the rumor that her birth was illustrious and mysterious; she was said to be the daughter of Lord Halifax. Nothing afterwards, either in her fortune or education, gave color to the rumor. At the age of twelve she was received in a neighbor's family as a child's servant. The frequent visits of her master and mistress to London, where they resided in the house of their relative, the celebrated engraver, Boydell, gave her the first idea of the impression her figure produced on the crowd in public places, and a vague presentation of the high fortune to which her beauty would exalt her.

At sixteen she made her escape from Hawarden, a field too obscure and circumscribed for her expanded dreams, and engaged herself in the household of a respectable tradesman in London. A lady of superior rank, struck by her appearance in the shop, elevated her to a higher position in servitude.

Almost without employment, in an opulent family, Emma gave herself up to the pursuit of those fascinating romances which create an imaginary world for the love or ambition of youthful minds; she frequented the theaters, and imbibed there the first inspirations of the genius of dramatic expression, of action, and attitude, which she embodied afterwards in a new art, when she became the animated statue of beauty and passion. Being discharged by her mistress for some household negligence, she gave up her taste for the theater, and sought a situation in the family of one of the managers. The irregularity and freedom of that establishment, the constant intercourse with actors, musicians, and dancers, initiated her in the subordinate mechanism of the dramatic art. She was then in the flower of her youth and the full perfection of her beauty. Her tall and elegant figure equaled in natural grace the studied attitudes of the most practiced actresses. Her voice was soft, mellow, and capable of expressing deep tragic emotion. Her countenance endowed with susceptibility as capable and varying as the first feelings of a virgin mind, was, at the time, pensive and dazzling. All who saw her at that period of her life agreed in describing her as a resurrection of Psyche. Purity of soul, transparency through the elegance of feature, surrounding her, even in her dependent position, with a respect which admiration dare not overleap. She spread fire without being entangled in the flame herself; her innocence found a safeguard even in the excess of her beauty. Her first fall was not a descent to vice, but a gliding into imprudence, arising from a yielding nature. A young countryman of the village of Hawarden, son of the farmer who had first given an asylum to her mother, was seized by a gang, and carried in fetters to the fleet at anchor in the Tames. Emma, at the entreaty of the prisoner's sister, accompanied her to the ship, to procure the liberation of her brother. Won by the beauty of the fair suppliant, he listened to her prayers and tears, removed her from her low though honest station, overwhelmed her with shameful luxury, furnished a house for her, supplied her with masters in every ornamental accomplishment, busied her in the conquest in public, and left her, when the squadron sailed, exposed without safeguard to new seductions.

One of his friends, bearing a noble name, and possessed of a large fortune, carried off the faithful Emma to an estate in the country, treated her as his wife, made her the queen of the hunting parties, fets, and balls; and, finally, growing tired of her at the end of the season, left her in London, at the mercy of chance, necessity, and crime. Thrown back from this golden cloud on the hard pavement of the metropolis, and depreciated in the eyes of her former protectors by the publicity of her adventures, Emma was received by night, and in rags, under the care of one of those infamous procuresses who carry on the trade of seduction.

Accident alone preserved her from infamy. The woman who had given her shelter, struck by the natural grace and modesty of her demeanor, and astonished at her overwhelming charms, introduced her as a natural miracle to a celebrated physician, eminent for his admiration of female beauty. This was the well known Dr. Graham, (the inventor of the celestial bed,) a voluptuous and mystical quack, who professed to worship and to possess some of the secrets of nature, by which means he had acquired a suspicious and fantastic reputation. Dr. Graham loudly expressed his admiration at the sight of the young orphan, and liberally rewarded her introducer. He received her into his own house, publicly advertised that he possessed a rare example of the efficacy of his specifics to produce the perfections of life, beauty, and health. In a human being; and called upon the individuals to come and convince themselves by looking on an animated image of the goddess Hygiea. At the appeal, addressed to licentiousness rather than science, the disciples of Graham crowded mysteriously to his amphitheater. The unfortunate victim of her own charms appeared, clothed in transparent garments, in the costume of a divinity; her covering scarcely concealed her blushes.

The pride of the physician and the enthusiasm of the spectators burst forth in loud exclamations. Painting and statuary had never before presented ideal form and coloring equal to this example of living nature. Painters and sculptors vied in rivalry to copy from this divine original. Among them, Romney, one of the leading artists of the day, produced many duplicates of the same lovely countenance. He painted the fair Emma as a goddess of the heathen mythology, and under the attributes of the leading heroines of poetry and drama. These portraits, being engraved, multiplied throughout Europe the features of the unknown beauty. Romney, like Apelles subdued by Campaspe, became enamored of his model, and carried her off from Graham as an exhausted treasure of art and fortune. He sold her, in their weight in gold, to the Duke of Devonshire, either as a concubine, or as Innocence holding a sensitive plant, and astonished at the motion of the flower. This anonymous publicity at the same time protected her modesty. The producer of her attitudes, which she received from Graham and Romney, enabled her to live in London, in the shadow of respectable retirement. The celebrated Madame Lebrun, artist in ordinary to the Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, painted her at this time as a Bacchante, and carried her features over to France. A young Englishman, of the illustrious house of Warwick—Mr. Greville, nephew to Sir William Hamilton, ambassador at Naples—discovered Emma in this obscurity. Passion made him believe in her virtue; he loved and endeavored to seduce her. Whether she desired to redeem the errors of her early life, or preferred a resisted his solicitations, and was only won by a promise of marriage as soon as the objections of the family could be conquered by perseverance. Three children followed this secret union, and nothing for a time disturbed their happiness. Emma, always grateful and warm-hearted, even

at the expense of pride, sent her indigent mother to reside with her, and treated her with respect and kindness in spite of her servile condition.

In 1789, after this interval of domestic happiness, constantly interrupted by the remonstrances of his relatives, Greville, deprived of his salaries of office, and pressed by accumulated debts, hesitated between the necessity and sorrow of casting off the woman he considered his wife. Their mutual grief at the prospect of separation poisoned the last days of their intercourse. At this crisis, Greville's uncle, Sir William Hamilton, arrived in London. He was unmarried, master of a large fortune, and intended his nephew for his heir. But his aristocratic consequence revolted from the idea of acknowledging as his grand nephew the children of a prostitute. He refused either to consent to the marriage of Greville, or to pay his debts; the nephew saw no resource but in the intercession of his mistress. Emma, at his suggestion, attired herself in the garb of her infancy, and in a stuff gown and straw hat, waited upon his uncle. She threw herself at his feet, confessed her fault, shed tears as persuasive as they were genuine, appealed to the tender pledges of her love, and besought Sir William to pardon the father and mother for the sake of the unfortunate children. Her triumph was more signal than she anticipated. The old man, fascinated by features and accents which surpassed all he had ever looked on or listened to, either in the classic masterpieces of Athenian statuary, or on the voluptuous boards of the Italian operas, yielded to the seductions which had enchained his nephew. The same love which he had refused to understand, revenged itself by reducing him to the thraldom of Greville.

The beauty of Emma overpowered him, and, like one seized by sudden madness, he forgot, after two or three interviews, his age, his rank, his repugnance to matrimony, his obscure birth and irregular life, the mutual affection long subsisting between her and her paramour, the living pledges of their love, the scandal infamy of a traffic in female charms; and, finally, purchased the possession of the vernal beauty by the discharge of his nephew's embarrassments. They were privately married in London, and Sir William had ended back to Naples with his prize, leaving his union unexplained. Her beauty dazzled Italy, as it had previously fascinated England. But the knowledge of her avocation as a model, which could not be concealed, and rumor of the shameless bargain between the uncle and nephew, preceded her to Naples. The ambassador, to stifle these reports and re-establish his idol, was compelled to the ceremony of a public marriage. Scandal disappeared before the rank and resistless charms of the young ambassador. She was presented at Court, and at the first glance won the admiration and enthusiastic attachment of the Queen.

To say the least, it is charming to believe that Nelson did not know the charms of the young ambassador. His spontaneous love arose for Lady Hamilton, to all appearance as distinct a being as could be conceived from the ragged wanderer of London streets, or the woman who sat as a model of a Circe or a Baccante. This enchantress exercised a stern influence over the conduct of Nelson—so stern, that it left deep and everlasting shadows on the splendid fame of the hero.

From the Savannah News of the 21st inst.
A Practical Test of Chinese Sugar-Cane.
SPRINGFIELD, (Ga.) AUGUST 19, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Amidst the heated and exciting political questions of the day, I have thought I would transmit to you the result of a practical experiment with the Chinese sugar cane. Last spring I purchased one dollar's worth of the seed, and planted it in the early part of March, in rows about four feet apart, and in the drill one and two seed every six inches. My intention was to make forage, having very little confidence in its saccharine qualities; but I was induced to change my purpose, and make an effort to procure sirup from it.

Myself and Captain P. H. Stanton selected ten canes, measuring one inch in diameter, and from eight to nine feet long, which yielded five quarts of juice; ten more of the same size, which yielded five quarts of juice; ten more of the same size, which had been cut one day and night, gave the same quantity; and again ten from his patch measuring 1 1/2 inches in diameter yielded six quarts, wanting a gill or half pint. We cut all the canes for boiling, irrespective of size or age. We put two hundred gallons of juice in the boiler for the first boiling, and after boiling slowly for ten hours took out twenty gallons of very good sirup. The next day we carried 170 gallons through the same process, only increasing the fire, boiling it in seven hours, and obtained sixteen gallons of superior sirup. This we boiled down a little more, which makes it thicker, and is also better flavored than the first. A third boiling of 136 gallons at this moment taken off, grew on Captain Stanton's plantation, which is very fine, and which yields about the same proportion of sirup, or from appearance more.

As the pot began to boil we put lime in each boiling being governed in quantity somewhat by the report of ex-Governor Hammond, of South Carolina.

My seed planted nearly half an acre. No pains had been taken to put the ground in a high state of cultivation, neither was it worked with an eye to a report for the public; and turning out thirty six gallons of fine sirup which was ground and boiled in two days, pays better than any thing I ever planted.

The principal reason for this hasty and imperfect sketch is I have heard of some one boiling and failing to make a good article, and who calls it a humbug. My impression is that they do not boil it sufficiently. If they make more than one gallon out of nine or ten, the sirup will be inferior unless the cane is far superior to what we ground. It should be boiled down until it has the appearance of the sirup from sugar-cane when you desire to make sugar, and then you will have a fine article, if proper attention has been paid to the skimming off the green scum which will arise to the top.

Yours, &c. G. HALTIWANGER.

IMMENSE FORTUNE.—A fortune of an immense amount, embracing lands, tenement, mines, &c., the majority of which is in New Jersey, has lately been discovered to belong to somebody besides the present holders, by the turning up of some old papers in this city. It appears that one Judge Thomas Leonard, a resident of Princeton, New Jersey, before the revolution, became the owner of immense estates, as appears by his will, which is said to be on record in due form. At the time of his death he left three estates to his male descendants as long as the name of Leonard existed, and after the name of Leonard ceased to be, to the female descendants, preferring the males to the females, thereby entailing the property to a time indefinite.

The said estates have laid to the present time, and have become very valuable, embracing about 1,500 acres on Deep Run, towards Albany; 10, 600 acres at the head of Great Egg Harbor river; 350 acres in the city of Princeton, extending from the centre of the town along on both sides of the road towards Rocky Hill, now called Princeton street, and embracing some of the finest improvements, 600 acres on Cape Fear river, North Carolina, a valuable coal mine now in operation on it, and property in various other locations. This may be a happy windfall to the heirs, if they are able to gain possession of the estates, of which they have the most sanguine hopes.—*Philadelphia American.*

FRENCH REFUGEES IN ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons, on the 21st.

From the London Times, Aug. 22.
We were favored at a late hour last night with the following telegraphic dispatch:

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 14, 9, P. M.
General Barnard is reported to have died from dysentery.

The news given in the Bombay Times, of the 14th July, by last mail, respecting the taking of Cawnpore, by the rebels, and the massacre of the Europeans there, is confirmed.

Simoon and Himalaya arrived at Calcutta with about 1,500 of China forces, to proceed at once upon the Chinese. Only 300 more troops expected. General Hancock's forces. Rebels beaten on three occasions, and several guns taken, between Allahabad and Cawnpore; the latter retaken from Nana Sahib, whom Havelock is following up the Blithe about ten miles.

Sir Henry Lawrence died of wounds received in a sortie from Lucknow, where at present all is quiet. Native troops all disarmed. Gwalior Contingent, supposed to have marched on to Indore. No political China news given. The transit Government steamer totally lost in the Straits of Sunda; crew and troops all arrived at Suez to day.

This telegraph received from acting Consul General Green, at Alexandria, for the Earl of Clarendon, Consul CRAIG.

Intelligence from Tunis of the 13th announces that a sanguinary disturbance took place three days before, against the Jews, and even the Christians were menaced. Several persons were killed, and the English Consul insulted. Military measures of representation were adopted, but not until some grave disasters had taken place.

Official confirmation had been received in England of the murders of the African travelers, Colonel and Corporal Maguire, Royal Engineers.

The Russians were stated to have been defeated on the banks of the Kuban. They lost six guns and sixty four pack horses. It is said that Schamyl with 25,000 Circassians, had also defeated the Russian army which attempted to dislodge him from the banks of a river commanding some passes.

After the battle, which lasted ten hours, the Russians were driven across the river. Several fortified places, built by the Russians at great cost for the maintenance of their communication, fell into Schamyl's hands.

A Lecture to Theological Students.
The following from a poem by JOHN N. WILDER, delivered before the Literary Society of Rochester University, were printed in order to call the attention of orthodox clergymen to some new views. The writer seems to differ so widely from the well established practices of a large number of highly orthodox preachers, that it is not strange that among those not deeply versed in these intricate lines, there should be strong suspicions of his unsoundness:

Young theologians, wisely set apart
To learn the rules of theological art,
I have a few words to let me address to you;
I have the pulpits won, and you the pew;
And all we see at but a single glance,
How seldom laymen get so good a chance,
And Doctor Wayland, with his views of teaching,
Would have some laymen take a hand at preaching.
Avoid a dry, bookish, pedantic approach to text,
Or to the nearest of a piece, cant.
Thought, and not noise, the understanding fills:
It is the lightning, not the thunder, kills;
And simple truth in simple words expressed,
Has been, is now and ever will be, best.
Sermons, like wells, should small circumference
Be short in their diameter, but deep.
And public prayer, as in the Scriptures taught,
Beyond a mere "Amen," let us not be short.
Had not St. Peter, in his hour of need,
Stopped to recite the "Ave" and "Gloria"?
As he was sinking through the yielding wave,
The Churchmen's prayer book was his grave.
The royal pronoun we but seldom touch,
Quote the original not overmuch.
Avoid a dry, bookish, pedantic approach to text,
Or to the nearest of a piece, cant.
We all prefer good English to poor Greek.
Wade not too long through shallow to begin,
But over head and ears jump bravely in.
And simple truth in simple words expressed,
As soon as thought and feeling have run out,
Put "Amen" and "in conclusion" send.
As was said, to one another, with a view
With your attainments ever keep in view
That "common people" know a thing or two;
And in the manner, three words are the group
All of their wares upon the outside stop.
And less pretentious ones, whose aloofness deep
Their valued fathers in good order keep.
And in the manner, three words are the group
All of their wares upon the outside stop.
Get wisdom, learning, all without pretense;
And with your feelings, get good sense.
The broad-brimmed beaver, and the white cravat,
Gold-headed cane, and all such things as that
Have had their day; the people now will search
For the real man in his own sacred church.
But one word more, and then my sermon's done,
Before you preach, get married, every one.

COMMERCIAL AND PERSONAL.—"The Man about Town," "does up" a good thing, now and then, for Harper's Weekly. The following is his last:

MONEY ARTICLE.
During the past week money has been rather tight with me. The Illinois brought in \$1,658,072 in gold, but I have not got any of it yet. Specie payments have been small, but I have found a difficulty in obtaining money of any species. I make the following quotations from foreign sources:

"Ce n'est que le premier pas, qui coûte."
"Was ist der Deutsche's Vaterland?"
"Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis."

It is stated that at the Board of Brokers on Friday, New York Central Railroad advanced. I have not been able to learn how far it has gone, but it is said to have advanced 1/2 cent. For the next number. On the whole, the stock market improved last week, which I am glad to learn. I understand that it was repaired by an eminent watch-maker in this city. The decrease in loans was inconsiderable; Mr. Simpson having advanced this week on my watch within a few shillings of the sum he gave me last time. The gains in specie were also small, but the loss in deposits was serious. I deposited a new summer overcoat on the table at Sweeney's while taking my dinner, and some friend in human form stole it.

I find by the English mails that quotations for consols show an advance. If this is the case, why don't they appoint a consul at New York?

I conclude here, because I want to borrow five dollars of Smith, and want to catch him before he goes out for the evening.

The news of the country is interesting and refreshing to foreign residents. We should be sorry to create unnecessary alarm. But certainly a tighter rein will require to be kept over the dependents and under-administrative officers of this government, or a general war with foreign nations would be serious. I deposited a new summer overcoat on the table at Sweeney's while taking my dinner, and some friend in human form stole it.

A CHILD'S IDEA OF WASHINGTON.—A short time since, a little boy of four summers was carefully examining some pictures, among which was one of the tomb of Washington. Taking the picture up he asked his mother "who the picture was." He was told that it was the picture of Washington's tomb. The little fellow thought a moment, and looking up said, "Mother, I don't see how they ever got so great a man as Washington into a tomb!"

ADVANTAGE OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.—An elderly lady, with her daughter, but recently returned from a rather rapid journey through England, France, and the continent, was asked the other day, if they had visited Rome, and she replied in the negative. "La! Ma, yes we did," said the daughter, "that was the place where we bought the bad stockings!"

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The failure of the Atlantic cable to which we referred in our last, has seriously depreciated the value of the shares, but it is some comfort to know that these are held for the most part by men who are above the necessity of selling out. The decline, nevertheless, has been severe, for the shares have been quoted at 350 discount—a third of the absolute investment. We see it stated that when the remaining £100 has been paid up, the shares, £1,400 each, will be converted into stock, which will be more readily facilitated operations in the market, and give additional popularity to the undertaking by affording opportunities for purchase beyond the range of those immediately connected with the trade of the Atlantic. Our readers are aware that the government guarantee does not commence until the line has been laid down; and is in working trim, and the cause of the depression arises from the fear which exists in the minds of many that the completion is still very remote. Nevertheless, hints are thrown out for preventing the recurrence of disasters like that which has brought the undertaking to a temporary stand still. Some of these suggestions may be worthy the attention of the directors; but many of them appear to be rather theoretical than practical, and nothing can test the stability of the undertaking but time and patience.—*Liverpool Times*, Aug. 22.

LEXINGTON FAIR.
Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

AN ACCOMMODATION PASSENGER TRAIN will run between Frankfort and Lexington commencing on Tuesday, September 8th inst., and continue during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

It will start at Lexington A. M., and returning leave Lexington at 5 o'clock P. M. The regular fare will be charged.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
WHEREAS it has been known to me that LEWIS HOAGS did, on the 1st of August, 1857, in the county of Wayne, kill and murder WILLIAM LEWIS, and

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said Hoags and his delivery to the jailer of Wayne county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Commonwealth, in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Lewis Hoags is about 6 feet 2 inches high; spare made; Frank complexion; blue eyes; red hair and beard; lean in the face; with thick lips and sharp nose with the Roman bump, and round shoulder.

Ohio Life and Trust Company Checks.
AS A BILLS AND SMOOTH SPANISH QUARANTINE, NOT taken in payment for the ORIENTAL HORSE CHARMER. We can sell this valuable bill work on tanning and doctored horses for good money. Mailed anywhere for 25 cents (6 copies for \$1).

THE VILLAGE ORCHESTRA. An instrumental Music Instruction Book, over 100 popular airs. Price 50 cents.

Regular Packet for Louisville.
THIS STEAMER JOVE, SAMUEL SANDERS, Master, will leave Brooklyn, Sunday, August 24th, and Woodford landing every Wednesday.

Leaves Frankfort every Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Monday and Brooklyn.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN WATSON & CO., Agents.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WE would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.

Agents for the WILLIMANTIC LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD.

This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coats' for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Needles, and all the necessary accessories.

PHIL WHEELER, SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, 311 N. 3rd St., Lexington, Ky.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE.
St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

ARE now in receipt of their unusually large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the richest and most elegant stock of

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS probably ever exhibited in this city:

PLAIN BLACK SILKS, FLOUNCE ROBES, Silk and Worsted, ROBES A QUILL, RICH PRINTED PLAINE, KERRY PLAINE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS, PLAIN AND PRINTED MARINOS, PRINTED FLANNELS, COBBERGS AND ALPACAS, BLUE CASHMERE, BOMBAZINES, GINGHAMS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND FURS, SASHES AND SIDE RIBBONS.

Special attention is requested to their large stock of SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINENS, & WHITE GOODS, consisting in part of

PLAIN WHITE ORGANDS, ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SETTES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, STEEL, and all kinds of Hoop Skirts, with a full stock of all kinds of goods kept in our line.

We will be in receipt of goods by Express during the season, and by an arrangement Esau can furnish any goods not on hand, at the shortest notice and lowest prices. It will afford us a pleasure to show our goods to all.

Remember low prices and quick sales are our way of doing business.

Sept. 2, 1857—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

J. L. MOORE & SON
Are receiving an unusually

LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FALL & WINTER GOODS,

MANY STYLES ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY HANDSOME.

Their custom is of the best, consequently prices very low. Those wishing goods of superior quality at low rates, will do well to make them a visit.

Aug. 31, 1857—J. L. MOORE & SON.

SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S FRENCH & AMERICAN CIRCUS.
COMBINED EXHIBITION.
First appearance in America of the TWO GREAT PERFORMING ELEPHANTS ANTONY and CLEOPATRA.



Who will appear in a variety of Gymnastics, Dances, Postures, Groupings, Tableaux, &c. The most wonderful Quadrupeds ever exhibited!

Manager, Equestrian Director, JOHN P. GREEN, R. HUNTINGTON.

Will exhibit at VERSAILLES, on Tuesday, September 8th, 1857. FRANKFORT, Wednesday, September 9th, 1857. Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. P. M. Performances commence half and hour afterward.

A full, brilliant & diversified troupe of French & American Equestrians, Comprising some of the most famous Riders and Artists in the world, among them are:

Madame Louise Tourniaire, The first Lady Equestrienne of Europe.

Mon Francois Tourniaire, From the Cirque Napoleon, Paris.

THEODORE TOURNIAIRE, The celebrated Juvenile.

Mr. A. F. Lyming, The Cord Volantist and Jester.

Signor Bliss, The Contortionist.

The German Brothers, Gymnasts.

Besides a full corps of other Equestrians and Artists, including B. HUNTINGTON, G. LE MANNA, NAGLE, WARD, PROCTOR and others.

Among the great feats in the Performances, are the

Elephants' Exercises. These curiously trained creatures are the only animals of their kind that have ever been trained to march in time to the time of music. They will also mount pedestals 10 feet in height, where they will stand on their hind legs, balance themselves on one foot, pirouette on the top of their narrow platform, and perform other exploits perfectly astounding.

There is no deception whatever in the Elephants' Performances. They actually do all that is claimed for them. And are the only animals that were ever taught to do the like.

The scientific wonder, first illustrated by M. S. de la Motte, of PARIS, in his WALKING ACROSS A CRAWLING, with his feet to the wall and his head downward, will be exhibited by Signor Bliss.

Madame Tourniaire, Will ride her unapproachable act of single horsemanship, without saddle or bridle. This intrepid equestrienne will also appear in her great performance of RIDING SIX HORSES AT ONE TIME.

Hardie Jumping & Fence Leaping. Act of horsemanship, by Master Theodore, without saddle or bridle.

Superb Model Act, La Manège By Madame LOUISE, the original and most accomplished in that performance in this country.

La Trapez, By the MOTLEY BROTHERS, a curious and thrilling scene of lofty gymnastics.

La Perche Equivoise, A stupendous display of balancing by the German Gymnasts.

Besides many other acts by the various members of this numerous and brilliant troupe, a description of which will be found in the bills.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE. A TERRIFIC ASCENSION ON A SINGLE WIRE.

By Mlle Isabella, will take place outside of the circus, on Tuesday, September 9th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. A single Wire, 200 feet in length.

from the ground to the flagstaff of the Circus, in the presence of all who wish to attend. GRATUITY. Admission 30 cents. Children under 9, and servants 25 cents. Sept. 2, 1857—td.

N. D. SMITH. C. O. SMITH.

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MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Lewis Hoags is about 6 feet 2 inches high; spare made; Frank complexion; blue eyes; red hair and beard; lean in the face; with thick lips and sharp nose with the Roman bump, and round shoulder.

Ohio Life and Trust Company Checks.
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